The People's Korea

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—At 5th Session of 7th Supreme People's Assembly—

Pyongyang Adopts Environment Protection Law, FY 1986 Budget

The 5th Session of the 7th Supreme People's Assembly was convened on April 7-9 in the capital city of Pyongyang with the attendance of President Kim Il Sung as well as lawmakers.

The assembly, comparable to a parliament or Diet, passed an environment protection law and a state budget bill for the fiscal year 1986 with unanimous approval.

After adopting the two items on the agenda, reports were made and serious debates held during the 3-day session.

The first-day session was devoted to the protection law, and representatives present there participated in making reports and held debates on budget issues on the following day.

The deputies adopted an ordinance on the law and decisions concerning the budgets for fiscal 1985 and 1986 at the final session.

The latest law, consisting of five chapters and 52 articles, is designed to define the principles and methods of properly protecting and actively transforming the natural and living environment. **(See major points of the law on page 2)**

Chapter 1 sets out the basic principles of environmental protection.

As one of the measures for better protection and administration of environmental conditions, the state pledges to increase investments in this undertaking, and distribute rationally such industrial establishments as factories, enterprises and cooperative organizations, keeping them under its control to take pollution-prevention measures before the start of production. The state also expresses its willingness to promote scientific and technological exchange and cooperation in this sphere with all countries which are friendly towards it.

Emphasis is placed on preventing destruction and contamination by the development, test and use of nuclear and chemical weapons on and around the Korean Peninsula.

In chapter 2, the law defines the conservation and creation of natural environment so as to promote the health of the people and their cultural life and to keep natural scenery intact.

Natural environment protection areas and special protection areas are planned to be designated to prohibit coal or ore mine development there, erecting installations or hunting animals without permission from an agency concerned.

The ways of preventing environmental pollution are specified in chapter 3, which provide that statutory limits with regard to environment protection, pollutant discharge and noise and vibration should be observed.

Harmful chemical materials, oil sewage and filth should be prevented from affecting waters such as rivers or lakes by locating factories in areas away from them and strictly supervising navigation.

The import of polluted foodstuffs, agricultural chemicals and equipment and technology which prove to be noxious to the human body is banned, too.

While chapter 4 refers to how to guide the people in measure for environmental protection, compensation and punishment are provided for in the final chapter.

Deputy Li Jong Ok, Vice President, who made a report on the newly passed law, said, "This law is the basic code of law on environmental protection." **(See summary of the report on page 2)**

President Kim Il Sung, at the final session, promulgated an ordinance on the adoption of the law.

According to a report delivered by Deputy Yun Gi Jong, Minister of Finance, on budget problems, revenue and expenditures for fiscal 1986 which started on April 1, are expected to reach 28,481,540,000 won, an increase of 3.8 percent and 4.2 percent respectively above last year's. **(See highlights of her report on page 3)**

The budget envisages a 30 percent increase over last year in investments in scientific work, the highest increase rate, with the aim of promoting electrification, mechanization, automation and robotization.

Spending for national defence occupies 14.1 percent of the total expenditures, a drop of 0.3 percent from last fiscal year.

Meanwhile, according to Mme. Li, fiscal 1985 revenue amounted to 27,438,870,000 won, up 0.2 percent over the plan and up 4.3 percent over 1984.

Net outlays were estimated at 27,328,830,000 won, or 99.8 percent of the original schedule and up 4.5 percent over last year, with a financial reserve standing at 110,040,000 won.

Educational Aid Fund Marks 100

The 100th installment of educational aid fund and stipends amounting to 180,100,000 yen was sent here for the development of the democratic national education work of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

The total educational aid fund sent from the DPRK from April 1957 is estimated at 37,670,822,433 in Japanese currency.

Ready to Aid Tripoli: DPRK Gov. Statement

The government of the DPRK in a statement dated Apr. 16 brands Washington's air raid on Libya on April 15 as a brigandish, aggressive act and declares it will as ever give all possible forms of assistance to Tripoli in its just cause.

The statement reads as follows:

The U.S. air raid on the capital of Libya clearly proves how arrogantly they act, underrating small nations and crudely trampling underfoot even the elementary norms of the international law.

The U.S. imperialists' clamour about "retaliation" is a brigandish logic which does not go down with anyone.

They went the length of claiming that they would "take the same retaliation as what they did against Libya in any regions of the world, if necessary," under the pretext of "self-defence".

With no military aggression and provocations, however, can the United States frighten the Libyan people and other peace-loving people of the world.

The world pays close attention to the developments in Libya and the world's progressive people voice firm militant solidarity with the Libyan people in their struggle.

The government of the DPRK and the Korean people stand firmly on the side of the Libyan people and will, in the future, too, give all possible forms of assistance to them in their just cause.

The United States must immediately stop aggression and intervention moves against the Libyan people.

If the United States continues the reckless play with fire against Libya, it will entirely be held responsible for all the consequences to be entailed there-from.

Washington Taxed for Using Olympics for Military Buildup

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its statement issued on April 6 strongly denounced the United States and south Korean authorities for having hatched a plot to provoke another war at the 18th "annual security consultative meeting" in Seoul on April 2 and 3.

Follows the statement:

In the so-called "joint statement" published at the end of the "annual security consultative meeting" and utterances made by U.S. defence secretary Weinberger at a press conference at the end of the meeting they frantically clamoured as never before about fictitious "threat of southward invasion" and possible "military provocation" from the north till 1988 Olympic Games, in particular, directly calling our Republic by name.

And they openly declared that they decided to further step up war preparations under the absurd pretext of countering them.

As is widely known to the world, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has consistently exerted all its efforts to ease the tension in Korea and solve the Korean problem peacefully by means of dialogue and negotiation.

Notwithstanding, they are kicking up more frantic military racket all of a sudden, speaking ill of us in a more preposterous way. This is because the

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Constitutional Fight Goes On in Taegu

On April 5 a crowd of over 60,000 marched to the local office of the New Korea Democratic Party, in the inaugural rally of the Taegu-Kyongsang Provincial Chapter, which was the third in a series of large scale anti-"government" rallies to be held in provincial areas.

The purpose of the rally was to demand a revision of the laws relating to the direct presidential electoral system.

NKDP members displayed anti-"government" signs and pictures of opposition leaders as they marched through the streets, chanting the names of party leaders, Li Min U and Kim Yong Sam.

In an attempt to divert attention from the rally, south Korean authorities organized picnics and other entertainments on the same day. As April 5 was Arbor Day, each household was instructed to send a member to take part in tree planting ceremonies.

About 7,000 riot police were brought in from other areas, some from as far as Seoul, 290 kilometers away.

However, things didn't go as the authorities expected and their diversionary tactics were unsuccessful. According to one estimate the crowd at one point numbered over 200,000 and overflowed onto the streets and neighbouring buildings around the Asia Theater.

When you consider the fact that Taegu is Gen. Chon Du Hwan's hometown you will realize the immensity of anti-"government" feelings in south Korea.

In his speech at the theatre, Kim Yong Sam demanded the immediate release of about 1,000 students and the amnesty and reinstatement of about 50 "fighters for democracy".

He urged people to join the signature campaign but stressed that the struggle should be non-violent.

Kim Dae Jung was once again barred from attending by police. However, a statement written by him was read out.

In his statement, Kim pointed out that the Japanese "royal visit" would be utilized to strengthen the dictatorial regime and therefore, should not be welcomed by the Korean people.

He also demanded that Japan withdraw its support for the dictator and

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"On Adopting Law for Protection of Environment"

Report of Vice President Li Jong Ok

Deputy Li Jong Ok, Vice President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, delivered a report "On Adopting the Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the Protection of Environment", the first item on the agenda of the Fifth Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK which opened in Pyongyang on April 7.

Noting that the Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the Protection of Environment would be adopted at the April 7 session on the initiative of President Kim Il Sung, the reporter stressed: This law is the basic code of law on environmental protection reflecting in an all-round way the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and all measures of the DPRK government for the protection of environment and a programmatic guideline clearly indicating the way to fully ensure independent and creative living circumstances to the working masses.

To ensure the popular masses independent and creative living circumstances, President Kim Il Sung clarified the policy of our state for environmental protection and has wisely directed the struggle for its implementation in each period and each stage of the developing revolution.

Our party wisely directed work to effect a new turn in the endeavours for the betterment of the living circumstances.

Priority Given to Anti-Pollutional Measures

The big successes made in the protection of environment in the past period are first of all that our people are living in highly culturalised and hygienic circumstances free from pollution.

In our country it has become an iron rule in all production and construction to give priority to anti-pollutional measures and all facilities have been fully provided to prevent environmental pollution.

In our country all devices to absorb gas and dust for the prevention of air pollution and purification facilities for the prevention of water pollution have been established from the large-scale centrally controlled industrial enterprises which may produce much poisonous substance to small local industrial factories and filter devices for eliminating bad smell and purifying and recovering establishments for disposing foul water of life and waste water have been provided even in the residential quarters, to say nothing of public buildings and establishments.

Along with this, in our country the industrial districts and residential quarters are apart from each other, cities are built in a proper size not to be too big and factories, enterprises and cities are harmoniously distributed in all parts including the plain and mountain areas.

Hygienic Standard of Air, Water & Soil Reaches Advanced Level of World

Work for well preserving and actively creating the natural environment for the promotion of the people's health and for their cultural and emotional life is going on briskly in our country.

In our country many natual environment protection districts have been set up and animals and plants, configuration of the ground, climate and other natural conditions are preserved to their original status and scenic spots, natural monuments and historic remains are well managed without damage to provide the people with better circumstances for cultural and emotional life.

In particular, reservoirs and artificial lakes have been built in different parts and modern lock gates and dykes are constructed on the rivers and streams, forests for scenic beauty and shelter belts are created in the surroundings of cities and villages, along the motor and railways and on the banks of lakes and rivers and on the seaside and many gardens and green belts are laid between factories and factories, between factories and residential quarters and at various parts of cities to bring about a radical change in the natural scenery and living environment of people.

In our country the hygienic standard of air, water and soil, the basic norms of environmental protection, has reached an advanced level of the world. The consistency of sulphurous acid gas, a material polluting the atmosphere, in Pyongyang is one fifteenth of the international tolerance limit and the numerical value of carbon monoxide is far less than the international tolerance limit. The content of oxygen in water of the River Taedong flowing through the heart of the capital is very much, 8.3 mg per liter.

In only scores of years the looks of mountains and rivers have changed radically and the average life span of people has reached 74 years, 36 years longer than that before the country's liberation.

(Continued on page 3)

Vice Chairman of Control Com. of WPK CC Passes Away

Mr. Kim Jwa Hyok passed away on Apr. 5 from an illness. He was 70 years old.

The Central Committee of the WPK on Apr. 5 made public an obituary of Kim Jwa Hyok, Member of the WPK Central Committee and vice-Chairman of its Control Committee, KCNA reported.

Mr. Kim Jwa Hyok joined the Korean Peopole's Revolutionary Army and devotedly struggled for the freedom and independence of the country with arms in hand from the early period of the glorious Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle.

For many years after the country's liberation he, holding an important post of the people's army, energetically struggled to thoroughly implement the party's line of army building and defend the revolutionary base in the northern half of the Republic and, working at responsible posts of the party central committee and local party organisation, devoted all his energy to consolidating the ranks of the party and enhancing the militancy of party organisations.

President Kim Il Sung on April 5 sent a wreath to the bier of the late Kim Jwa Hyok, deeply mourning his death.

The Central Committee of the WPK also sent a wreath to the bier of the deceased on the same day.

The party and government cadres also paid a visit to the bier of the deceased and expressed deep condolences on Apr. 5 and 6.

Among them are O Jin U, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Minister of People's Armed Forces; Kang Song San, Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Premier of the Administration Council; Rim Chun Chu and Li Jong Ok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-presidents; So Chol, Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Chairman of its Control Committee; Kim Hwan, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; O Guk Ryol, Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; So Yun Sok, Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Li Gun Mo and Kye Ung Tae, alternate members of the Political Bureau, and secretaries, of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Bok Sin, Choe Gwang and Chong Jun Gi, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premiers of the Administration Council; Chae Hui Jong and So Gwan Hi, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Chon Mun Sop, Chairman of the State Control Committee; and others.

Major Points of DPRK Law on Protection of Environment

The "Law on the Protection of Environment in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" was adopted at the third-day Sitting of the Fifth Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, KCNA reported.

The law consisting of five chapters with 52 articles defines the principles and ways to properly protect and actively transform the natural and living environment.

Chapter 1: The basic principles of protection of environment.,

According to it, the state always pays close attention to protecting and administering the country's environment, adopts measures for better protection and administration of environment and systematically increases investments in this undertaking.

The state forms towns and villages and rationally distributes industrial establishment on the principle of protecting environment, gives guidance and exercises control to ensure that factories, enterprises and cooperative organizations take pollution-prevention measures before going into production and develops scientific research in protecting environment from pollution.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea fights against the phenomena of the country's environment being destroyed and contaminated by the development, test and use of nuclear and chemical weapons on and around the Korean Peninsula.

The state promotes scientific and technological exchange and cooperation in the sphere of environment protection with all countries which are friendly towards our country.

Chapter 2: The conservation and creation of natural environment.

All organs, enterprises, organizations and citizens shall conserve natural environment, build it up, protect and administer it well, so as to promote the health of the people and their cultural life and shall not impair and damage natural scenery.

Natural environment protection areas and special protection areas shall be formed to conserve natural environment on a national scale.

Organs, enterprises, organizations and citizens shall not open up coal and ore mines in the places of scenic interest, tourist resorts and recreation centres, or do such act as erecting buildings and installations which hinder the protection of environment.

It is not allowed to catch winged and furred animals, being grown in order to create environment and hunt or pick wild animals and aquatic animate things which are found only in our country and useful, without permission from an environment protection and supervision agency concerned.

Trees which obstruct the creation of environment cannot be planted in and around cities.

Chapter 3: The prevention of environmental pollution.

All organs, enterprises, organizations and citizens shall strictly observe the legal limits set by the state with regard to environment protection, pollutant discharge and noise and vibration.

Organs, enterprises and organizations shall build setting ponds and sanitation facilities for preventing water from being polluted and take measures to purify sewage and waste water. Factories, enterprises, other buildings and facilities shall not be built around intakes, reservoirs and overflows and it is prohibited to spread harmful chemical materials.

All vessels shall not throw away or drop any oil, sewage and filth while sailing or anchoring in the DPRK's territorial waters, economic waters, harbours, ports, dams, rivers, lakes, marshes and reservoirs.

Agricultural chemicals which may contaminate air, water and earth and adversely affect human bodies, and whose use is prohibited by the state shall not be produced and imported.

Polluted foodstuffs and feed shall not be imported.

Equipment and technology which are harmful to people's health and environment shall not be imported or introduced into production.

Factories and enterprises which may cause pollution and have a large amount of materials to be hauled, shall not be built in the hearts of cities.

Chapter 4: The guidance and administration of environment protection.

The unified state guidance of environment protection shall be undertaken by the administration council and a non-permanent environment protection committee shall be established in the administration council.

The protection of environment shall be supervised by land administration agencies and departmental environment protection control agencies such as hygienic and anti-epidemic agencies, radiation supervision agencies and other competent agencies concerned.

Chapter 5: The compensation and punishment for damages done to environment.

In case of causing damages, destruction and pollution to environment and thus doing harm to man's health and the property of the state, social and cooperative organizations and citizens, organs, enterprises, organizations and citizens, shall compensate for it.

In case a foreign ship or a foreigner pollutes the air and water in the territory and economic waters of the DPRK, port control organs and competent organs concerned shall detain the ship or the foreigner and make it or him compensate for the damages and pay fines.

Details of State Budget for 1986

More Money for Economic Construction, Less Defence Expenditure

Finance Minister Ms Yun Gi Jong made a report on the results of the fulfilment of the state budget for 1985 and on the state budget for 1986 on Apr. 8 at the second day sitting of the 5th Session of the 7th Supreme People's Assembly.

Follow highlights of her report:

Results in 1985

The state budgetary revenue last year amounted to 27,438,870,000 won, 0.2 percent above the plan, an increase of 4.3 percent above the 1984 figure.

Over the past 40 years, the scale of the state budget has increased over 1,600 times.

The state budgetary expenditure was 27,328,830,000 won, 99.8 percent of the plan or 4.5 percent up on the 1984 figure.

A financial reserve amounts to 110,040,000 won.

– The state allotted 51.6 percent of the investments in productive capital construction to the extracting industry, railway transportation and metal industry.

● The reconstruction and expansion projects at the Anju District Coal Mines and the Musan Mining Complex were accelerated and many construction projects including the second-stage expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron and steel Complex were vigorously pushed ahead.

● Ten percent more funds than in 1984 were appropriated last year for transport, with the result that the material and technical foundations of railway transport were expanded and cemented and its capacity increased to a large extent.

● The construction of power stations in Taechon and Wiwon and lock-gate power stations and the project of increasing the magnesia clinker production capacity in Tanchon district made a successful progress.

● In the engineering industry great innovation was effected with the successful production of over 5,000 large-size machine tools and special machine tools and various other up-to-date machine tools, 10,000-ton power press and a large-size oxygen plant with a capacity of 6,000 cubic metres.

– Light Industry factories were readjusted and replenished and their technical foundations further reinforced and over 14,400 daily necessities shops, workteams, home workteams and sideline workteams formed.

– Big successes were registered in fisheries and agriculture, too.

– Large-scale capital construction projects were successfully carried out to build over 80 modern factories, enterprises and workshops as well as locks, spillways and other main structures of the Nampo Barrage.

– 14.4 percent of the total state budgetary expenditure to national defence.

– Expenditures for social and cultural measures 2.6 percent, for education 4.2 percent and for public health 4.1 percent above the 1984 figures.

● Last year the project of rebuilding and expanding the revolutionary martyrs cemetery on Mt. Taesong was completed and the construction of Pyongyang Koryo Hotel, the second-stage construction of Changgwang Street, the building of the Mangyongdae Wading Pool and other monumental edifices were carried out.

● A signal step was taken last year to introduce the social maintenance system for cooperative farmers in accordance with the popular policy of the Workers' Party of Korea.

1986 State Budget

The state budgetary revenue and expenditure for 1986 are expected to reach 28,481,540,000 won respectively, 3.8 percent up in revenues and 4.2 percent rise in expenditures than last year's.

The expenditure for the national economy will increase 5.8 percent above last year's and a greater part of it go to the capital construction for laying a solid foundation of the national economy.

– In the state budget for this year a huge sum of funds, 12 percent greater than last year's, will go to the coal, mining and power industries.

● The reconstruction and expansion of the Anju District Coal Mining Complex will be pushed ahead to open new pits, the Changdong and Sosa coal mines be put into operation and other projects be carried out to boost coal production capacity and the projects to increase the excavating capacity of the existing mines and open new mines will be accelerated to produce more non-ferrous metals of various kinds.

● Efforts will be directed to the project for expanding the production capacity of the Tanchon Magnesia Plant to sharply boost the production of magnesia clinker.

● The power industry: The construction of the Kumgangsan and other large scale hydraulic power stations which are of weighty importance in developing the power industry of the country will start this year.

– Metal industry: 13 percent increase of investment for the second-stage expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex and further consolidation of the independence of the metal industry and its technical foundation. **(Continued on page 6)**

EDITORIAL

State Terrorism American Style

On April 14 the U.S. launched an air attack on Libya in what it termed "a form of self-defence to deter international terrorism."

The U.S. hit Libyan civilian areas, the ports of Tripoli and Bengazi and other places, deploying 35 fighter-bombers. The air raid killed a lot of innocent people in spite of their claim that "every effort would be made to avoid civilian casualties."

The present strikes against Libya followed its attempt at the end of March to provoke the Gaddafi regime. The latest assult only contributes to greater tension and confrontation in the world as well as in the Mediterranean .

Why had the U.S. once again targetted Gaddafi and what effect would an attack actually have on what they call "counter terrorism"?

The Reagan Administration has been involved in a number of interventions around the world. It has imposed economic sanctions and has appealed to its allies to isolate Libya diplomatically, accusing Libya of being a "a terrorist state." However, neither has had much effect.

Then came the provacative military exercises in the Gulf of Sidra on March 24 and the air strikes on April 14 which involved heavy civilian casulaties.

This time the U.S. could not justify its actions by arguing that it was trying to ensure free passage in international waters.

The White House intended to justify such an attack to its people by having so-called "evidence to prove Libya responsible for a specific terrorist act." And such evidence was always lacking.

Terrorism itself is an unpardonable inhumane act which always involves innocent civilians. The factors contributing to "terrorism" are very complex and involve historical, cultural, national and religious dimensions. However, there is no evidence that Libya has been involved in recent terrorist attacks.

The U.S. has asserted that it struck Libya in order to prevent 'pre-emptive attacks on U.S. civilians,' taking the view that a nation has the right to use force to prevent terrorist attacks when it has concrete information that attacks are being planned.

The U.N Charter stipulates that nothing in the present charter should impair the inherent right of individual or collective nations to self-defence if an armed attack occurs against the territorial integrity or political independence of [a nation], unless authorised by the security council.

America's raid on Libya violated the provisions of the UN Charter forbidding the use of force to settle international disputes and it was "counter to all international norms of dealing with such issues,"

Non-aligned nations, governments around the world and indeed popular opinion in the US have been unanimous in their condemnation of Washington.

The air strikes against Libya demonstrated that the U.S. pursues a policy of state terrorism against the governments of those countries whose polices are unwelcomed in Washington.

Col. Moammar Gaddafi expressed his determination that the Libyan people are ready to fight against the U.S. invasion and called friendly and peace-loving countries to support Libya.

The DPRK Government made clear in its Apr. 15 statement that it would give all possible assistance to Libya for its just cause.

The 5th Session of the 7th SPA was held from Apr. 7-9 at the Mansudae Assembly Hall, Pyongyang. PHOTO: The "Law on the Protection of Environment in the DPRK" was adopted on the 1st-day sitting.

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The reporter said that another succes made in the protection of environment in the past period is that all work for the betterment of environment has been firmly converted into an undertaking of the popular masses themselves and solid independent material and technical foundations have been laid for the protection of environment.

Pressing Problem to Prevent Environment from Danger of Thermonuclear War

Noting that in south Korea under the occupation of the U.S. which is linked with the north by a single terrestrial stratum, the natural environment has been devastated and people are suffering from "pollutional diseases", the reporter stressed: south Korea is the most horribly polluted area where even living bodies are losing the possibility of proper existence.

The adoption of the new law on the protection of environment is an important historical step in codifying and further consolidating by law all the successes made by our people in the protection of environment through an arduous yet worthwhile struggle under the leadership of our party.

it is a pressing problem raised before mankind today in the struggle for the protection of environment to save the destiny of mankind and prevent the devastation of environment from the danger of a thermonuclear war of the U.S. - led imperialists.

It is a unanimous demand of our people and the world's people to oppose the Americans' move to provoke a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula and protect mankind and its living environment from its danger, the reporter stressed, and remarked: The adoption of the Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the Protection of Environment is an important step correctly reflecting this demand of the times and the desires of the people.

The adoption of the law on the protection of environment will powerfully encourage all our working people to give fully play to their creative wisdom and talent in the struggle for modelling the whole society on the Juche idea, cherishing a high pride and self-confidence in living in a paradise of the people free from pollution.

The historical step of the Supreme People's Assembly to codify the popular policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK for protection of environment and announce it to the whole world will deal a heavy blow at the U.S. and the south Korean puppet clique who are scheming to unleash a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula.

University Students Demonstrate for Samminism

—With Clearer Slogans against "Imperialism" and "Fascism"—

South Korea's university students are fighting riot police in anti-"government" and anti-American demonstrations, giving further impetus to their movement for Samminism (defending independence; achieving democracy; realizing national reunification.)

Particularly, on the occasion of the April 19 Popular Uprising (student-led revolution which toppled Syngman Rhee regime in 1960), student struggles showed signs that their movement was gathering momentum.

Last year, campus demonstrations totaled 2,318 cases, participated in by some 470,000 students (according to a report submitted to the south Korean national assembly on April 2).

This year's figure is expected to far surpass last year's as students are staging rallies and demonstrations sporadically almost everyday.

The most remarkable characteristics of recent students' protest actions can be found in the clear focusing their struggles on Samminism: 1) a stronger call for anti-Americanism; 2) clear-cut slogans against "imperialism" and "fascism", and cooperation with the opposition parties in the campaign for constitutional revision.

Since the beginning of the new semester in early March, anti-American slogans have been more remarkable in students' rallies and demonstrations as will be clear from the posters put up and statements made on the campus of Seoul National University on March 7, 14 and 28.

Recently, the protesting students are intensifying their opposition to the nuclear bases (of the United States) in south Korea and the "Team Spirit" series of the Washington-Seoul joint war games, which they condemn as not solely "defensive."

Since the Sammintu Struggle Committee was formed last year as a nationwide militant organization under the General Student Council to achieve "democratization, independence and national reunification," its branches have been founded at many universities and the students began to raise slogans more clearly against imperialism (Americans) and fascism (the Chon junta), defining them as their main targets.

A "Student Struggle Federation against Imperialism and Fascism and for Nation and Democracy" was formed on March 27 this year at Sogang University for the cause of Samminism.

It was followed by the formation of such militant organizations in universities: the Struggle Committee to Defend the Nation and Democracy at Duksung Women's College on March 28; the Struggle Committee against Imperialism and Fascism and for the Nation and Democracy at SNU on March 28; the Struggle Committee against Imperialism and for Democracy and the People at Korea University on April 8; the Struggle Committee for the Nation and Democracy at Sung Kyun Kwan University on April 9; the Student Struggle Federation against Imperialism and Fascism and for the Nation and Democracy at Yonsei University on April 11.

At the April 8 demonstration held at Korea University, the students shouted, "Reject American and Japanese capital," holding up placards with anti-nuclear slogans.

A Stars and Stripes was burnt together with the effigies of Reagan and Chon Du Hwan at a rally which followed the fierce demonstration by some 500 students.

Cries of "Yankee Go Home" are now no taboo at all but are heard frequently in student demonstrations.

When more than 2,500 demonstrators, most of them students, clashed with riot police after a mass rally sponsored by the New Korea Democratic Party in Taegu on April 5, they again chanted "Yankee Go Home" together with other anti-"government" slogans including "Down with dictatorship" and "Down with Chon Du Hwan."

During that day's night march in downtown Taegu, students carried an effigy of Chon Du Hwan, with letters reading "Chon-Reagan dictatorship."

"Withdraw nuclear bases from south Korea" was again chanted by some 5,000 students joined in the April 18 demonstrations held at 17 universities throughout south Korea.

Earlier, on April 11, some 4,500 students held demonstrations at 16 universities, following demonstrations of a total of 3,600 students at 18 universities on the previous day.

On April 7, more than 1,000 students gathered at Sung Kyun Kwan University to stage a campus demonstration in protest against the military training of students at forward training campus, and harshly clashed with riot police.

Hundreds of leaflets were distributed in an hour-long demonstration, which were entitled "Declaration for Independence against Fascism and Foreign Forces."

In the April 9 rally at the Hankook Theological University, some 500 leaflets calling for struggle against dictatorship were also distributed.

Anti-war slogans for peace including "Stop to Team Spirit 86" have been widely raised since early March, and now cries against imperialism and fascism are ringing throughout south Korea.

The Japanese mass circulation Yomiuri Shimbun reported from Seoul, "This year's student demonstrations have strengthened an anti-American colouring as never before, showing a clear sign that further momentum has been given since April 19."

Parents Protest against Maltreatment of Jailed Children

Some 70 parents of jailed students on April 11 staged a sit-in strike on the compound of Seoul Prison, alleging that their children were often subjected to manhandling by prison guards.

They contended that in one case, 26 imprisoned students were beaten up by prison guards and confined to punishment cells after they shouted anti-"government" slogans inside their jails about two weeks ago.

They also alleged that three students committed suicide by slitting their wrists while they were being forcibly moved to other prisons.

The women demanded freedom for their children jailed for "anti-government activities," contending that they are "prisoners of conscience."

Scores of riot police surrounded the women during the sit-in.

The mothers started their sit-in after they came to visit their jailed sons and daughters in the prison in western Seoul.

South Korean mothers stage a sit-in in the compound of Seoul Prison on April 11, to protest against the mistreatment of their children in prison. Banners read: "Stop massive violence" and "Release jailed students."

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pointed out that Japan has been supporting dectatorship in south Korea since the days of Pak Jung Hi.

Japan should moderate its economic control over south Korea and its exploitation of the south Korea labour force, which works for significantly less money than its Japanese counterpart.

As the theater had only 1,000 seats, the assemblage spilled out onto a four lane street and into a nearby public park. Loudspeakers had to be installed, much to the consternation of the local authorities. However, they allowed speeches by the two Kims and other opposition leaders to be heard by all.

As the meeting progressed, about 100 students staged a sit-down protest in a street about a block away. They chanted "Down with dictatorship", and sang protest songs while police looked on.

After the rally, opposition members marched to the Taegu party offices, led by the students and accompanied by thousands of other marchers.

Later that day an estimated 3,500 students were involved in clashes with the police. Their cries of "Down with dictatorship" and "Down with Chon Du Hwan" changed to "Yankee go home" and they turned on foreign spectators.

Witnesses saw students being round up and sources said later that over 100 were arrested. There were also reports of some injuries.

A foreign photographer said that he was roughed up by police and his equipment was broken after he took pictures of police dragging female demonstrators away by their hair.

On March 30, a meeting attended by 100,000 people in Kwangju also ended in a clash between about 500 demonstrators and riot police.

Tens of thousands of people fill the street of Taegu city on April 5, demanding an end to the dictatorship of Gen. Chon Du Hwan. (Reuter)

4 Univ. Profs. Support Constitutional Change

Professors from 4 universities in south Korea including Seoul National and Chonnam National universities issued statements one after another this month, in support of constitutional amendments, expressing feelings of uneasiness on the current situation there.

All of the statements upheld that the petition movement for constitutional amendments is a basic right of all citizens and urged that early changes should be attained.

The signatories to the statements were 48 professors from Seoul National University on April 11, 35 from Sung Kyun Kwan University on April 11, 43 from Chonnam National University on April 16 and 26 from the University of Foreign Studies on April 17.

SNU professors said they could no longer overlook the "undue sacrifice" of students, referring to the "clashes between the desperate outcries of students for democracy and the physical force to suppress them."

CNU professors insisted in the statement that democratization and campus autonomy are the only ways to overcome the difficulties of today.

Captured S. Korean Spy Reveals His Mission

The DPRK announced on April 6 that a 39-year-old south Korean spy had been arrested for intruding into its territory.

He was using the alias of Kang In Su, although it has since been established that his real name is Kang Won Mo, a member of the south Korean security planning board.

In the early 1970's while serving in the south Korean army, he was trained as a spy and later went on to serve as a special agent for an espionage section assuming various false names and occupations.

Follows an excerpt of his confession:

Kang Won Mo told about education he was given at a spy training centre in Wonju City, south Korean Kangwon Province.

He said: "As for training I received as a spy, I studied mainly the methods of murder and abduction, such as Taegwondo, vital part thrusting, use of anesthetics, cultivation of courage and knife throwing, along with such elementary education as mountain training and guerrilla war training during the first six months.

"In the next six months I studied the map-reading method, photographing method, wireless transmission and reception method and code-breaking method, etc."

He also confessed training as a spy he received at a secret hideout point of the 'national security planning board'.

"I received reeducation at secret hideout points of the 'NSP' in Seoul and Pusan. I was exempted from general training as I had received elementary education and given mainly mental education and specialized training. Mental education was given in such a way as reading 'the United States Today,' 'Dissection of Communism' and other books, seeing anti-communist films and hearing explanatory lectures of an 'intelligence official' in charge.

"Subjects of specialized training was theoretical lectures on 'basis of psychological war', 'art of contacts', 'method of connection' and 'method of observation and description' and practice in these subjects, and I received specialized education on the method of destroying buildings and collecting information".

Saying that after finishing the course of training as a spy for one year and six months, he received from the intelligence official in charge the tasks to carry out in the DPRK, Kang Won Mo explained it. He said:

"My first task was to disguise myself as a man who came over to the north and win trust, to grasp discontented people and win them over to my side, and to launch a riot in case of emergency. The intelligence official told me that to win trust I have to work with earnestness, not sparing myself, and must not mind informing against one or two persons making complaints to the security organ and sacrificing them.

"My second task was to conduct operations to disturb public sentiments. To this end, I have first of all to blow up or set fire to factories, schools, hospitals, etc.

"Then, I have to terrorize senior officials, activists and people in the north as part of operations to disturb public sentiments.

"My third task was to have contact with people of lower ranks in the north, make friends with them and create among them an illusion about the 'liberal democratic system' in the United States and the south in a natural way.

"The subsequent task was to be given by a liaison man to be sent from Seoul".

According to the confession of Kang Won Mo, the date of connection with a liaison man was April 12, June 1, September 6 and November 7 from 1985 to 1988 and the time was from 8 to 9 hours in the evening each time.

"The place of connection was under the Taedong Bridge if I was in Pyongyang, at the entrance to the zoo at the foot of 'Mt. Panryong' if I was sent to Hamhung and the entrance to a bridge to Changdok Island if I was sent to Wonsan.

"If I was sent to other place, I was to meet him in front of the box office of the art theatre of the province I was in on the date of connection."

Kang Won Mo told about the method of connection.

After receiving the espionage tasks, Kang Won Mo intruded into the area of the north Korea, crossing the central demarcation line around 7 hours on the evening of January 18.

Making public the confession of Kang Won Mo, the DPRK organ concerned said that these days the U.S. and the Chon Du Hwan junta are infiltrating more spies into the north Korea for the purpose of espionage, terrorism and subversion and sabotage through the ground, sea and a third country, while frantically staging military exercises to invade the north.

Churches Join in KBS TV Boycott Campaign

South Korea's church officials reported on April 4 a growing public response to their campaign to stop paying television subscriber fees to the "government"-owned Korea Broadcasting System (KBS), which is widely accused of unfair news coverage.

Six Protestant denominations from the National Council of Churches launched their campaign on March 22 against paying monthly subscription fees of about $2.80 to the network.

Church officials said that as a sign of public response, "Stickers urging the boycott of subscriptions are running out."

Some 50,000 stickers have been handed out in the last couple of weeks and the council plans to print 30,000 more, according to church sources.

The strong opposition New Korea Democratic Party also has charged in recent national assembly debates that KBS was not living up to its public broadcasting responsibility to ensure fair and balanced programs.

Newspaper editorials, opposition politicians and church officials also have criticized lavish spending and excessive emphasis on sports and entertainment programs and commercials by the network.

KBS has been often accused of overemphasizing news about the "Democratic Justice Party" of Chon Du Hwan.

South Korea's broadcasting industry has been under public management since 1980, when Gen. Chon Du Hwan integrated all radio and broadcasting corp. into the KBS. KBS also is a major stockholder in MBC.

The Dong-A Ilbo said in an editorial April 3, "It is really frustrating that both the state-run KBS and MBC are engaged in unfair coverage as far as major political issues are concerned."

In S. Korea, Too, People Want Political Reform

By Kim Dae Jung

Here are excerpts from an article of Kim Dae Jung which appeared on the International Herald Tribune in April 5-6, 1986 issue.

SEOUL—Evreybody asks me if what happened in the Philippines can happen in south Korea. The question isn't if. The question is how and when.

Examine what is behind protests in Pusan and Kwangju in which thousands of Koreans demanded revision of constitution to permit direct presidential elections.

The government of Chun Doo Hwan has maintained that the constitution might be revised after a transfer of power from Mr. Chun to his successor is carried out in 1988 under the current constitution.

Our opposition party proposes that the constitutional amendment be achieved this autumn and the next presidential election be held in 1987 under the revised constitution.

A quick glance at these two proposals might suggest that the major difference between these formulas is simply a gap of a year or two in timing. The real difference, however, is more fundamental.

If the next presidential election, scheduled for late 1987 or January 1988, is to be conducted under the current constitution, that means in effect that the opposition party has virtually no chance of winning.

One reason is that the current constitution is simply a statute exclusively serving the purposes of this dictatorial regime. It grants the president full authority over the executive, the legislature and the judiciary. He can dissolve the National Assembly, which is not allowed to pass a no-confidence vote against him. The constitutional committee controlled by the president can dissolve any political party. The president is empowered to declare a state of emergency, in which functions of the National Assembly and the judiciary are brought under his control.

Another reason the opposition would be thwarted under the current constitution lies in the current indirect presidential election system. The electoral college comprises 5,277 electors. There is no elected local government in Korea, so the provincial organization of opposition party remains weak. Thus it is almost impossible for the opposition to secure a large number of elector candidates who would stand firm against possible threats or votebuying schemes of the government.

Moreover, the government can easily carry out election manipulations in voting and ballot-counting under the current system, in which the president can name and control everyone, from prime minister to village clerk. Such manipulation was evident in the 1971 election, in which I ran for the presidency. There is a widespread consensus among observers both at home and abroad that I had won the election.

Citizens vote for an individual candidate for elector. Under this indirect system, the opposition party finds it very difficult to effectively collect popular votes for one presidential candidate, since the votes are likely to be scattered widely. In America any presidential candidate can freely campaign all over the country, but this kind of nationwide campaign is prohibited in Korea.

On top of the anti-democratic character of the constitution, there are other obstacles to fair elections.

Freedom of the press is absent. Even though weeklies and monthlies support the opposition party, all the main news media have been forced to degenerate into mere mouth-pieces of the government, due to incessant government harassment. Since Mr. Chun came to power in 1980, more than 700 journalists have been ousted from the media. Key posts of the government have been filled by military figures and former journalists. Under this "carrot and stick" policy, Korean news media have come completely under the control of the government.

And no provincial autonomy is at work, so all government officials, high or low, function as agents for the ruling party. The National Assembly is just an accessory to the government. The judiciary is a waitress to the administration.

Even in the Philippines under Ferdinand Marcos there were newspapers and television stations supporting the opposition forces. Regional autonomy was in force. There was freedom of demonstration and assembly.

Kim Dae Jung (right) is blocked by plain-clothesmen as he tries to go to airport to attend the March 30 Kwangju rally for direct presidential reforms. (Reuter)

The president was elected through direct elections.

Most of these freedoms are not available in Korea. When we were tempted to envy the Marcos dictatorship, we felt a sense despair. If we hold the next presidential election under these conditions, it will be only a nominal election without the free choice of the people.

This is why the New Korea Democratic Party and the Council for Promotion of Democracy in Korea declared in a joint press conference on March 6 their intention to boycott the next presidential election, if the government holds it under the current constitution.

Since the American commander, through the U.S.-Korean joint command, exercises command authority over the Korean army, he should, to maintain peace and security in the Korean peninsula, make sure that the Korean army refrains from meddling in internal politics.

In Korea our strength is comparable to the Philippine opposition to Mr. Marcos. The opposition party in Korea remains solidly united. Korean opposition forces also strongly assert nonviolence and moderation. Like Filipinos, we Koreans have been struggling for democracy in an intelligent and consistent manner. We will win a victory in the near future. Korea will become another Philippines.

100th Educational Aid Fund and Stipends Sent to Korean Children Here

President Kim Il Sung sent the 100th educational aid fund and stipends amounting to 180,100,000 yen.

It is 29 years since the first educational aid fund and stipends were sent by President for the democratic national education of Korean children in Japan.

The educational fund so far sent by President Kim Il Sung total 37,670,822,433 yen and they were sent on 100 occasions. The fund is spent for smooth operation of Korean schools in Japan in the form of scholarships or the like.

Educational Aid Fund and Stipends

	Date	Sum of Money (yen)
1st	Apr., 1957	121,099,086
2nd	Oct., 1957	100,510,000
⋮	⋮	⋮
98th	Jan., 1986	243,240,000
99th	Feb., 1986	187,910,000
100th	Apr., 1986	180,100,000
total		37,670,822,433 yen

Korean students here welcome the 100th educational aid fund and stipends sent by President Kim Il Sung for the development of the democratic national education.

—The 16th World Juvenile Painting Contest—

Artistic Talent of Korean School Students Blooming Here

Many Korean school students chalked up prizes at the 16th World Juvenile Painting Contest held here in March. Among 199 paintings by Korean school students entered in the contest, 104 were awarded prizes: 1 special gold, 6 golds; 20 silvers; 77 bronzes.

This is the second occasion following last year's contest that Korean school students participated in this annually held contest which began in 1970 and attained good results in exhibiting the fruit of democratic national education promoted by Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

The 16th World Juvenile Painting Contest which was participated in by 21,870 contestants from 84 countries, age between 3 and 15, as the most authoritative and largest of its kind in the world, was jointly sponsored by the cultural project foundation of Nippon Television Network Corporation, and the Biiku cultural conference group under the auspices of the Education Ministry, the federation of prefectural educational association, Yomiuri Shimbun, and all Japan formative arts association.

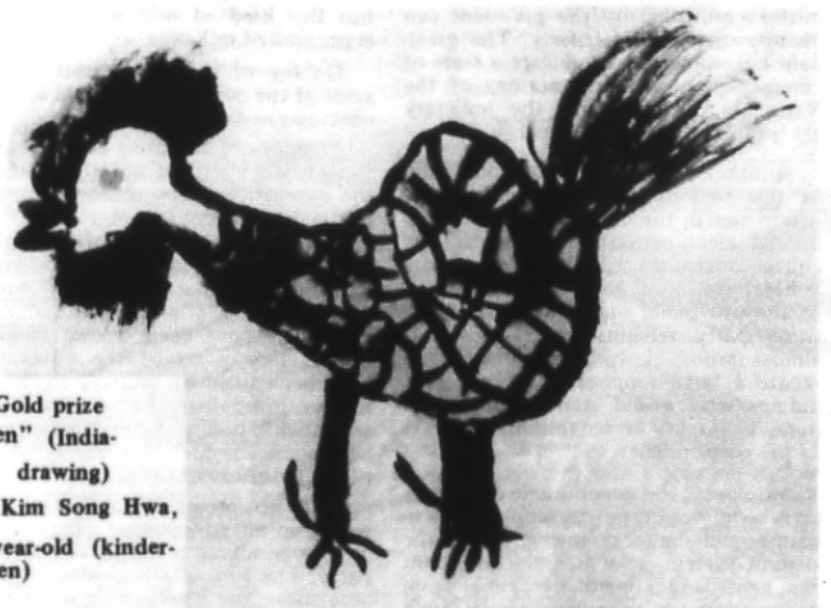
Following the contest, an exhibition of the prize-winning pictures was held in Shinjuku, Tokyo from March 29 to April 6.

The criterion of judgement was focused not only on artistic skill but also on how freely they expressed their originality in their paintings.

As for the paintings from overseas contestants, foreign embassy officials here as well as Japanese judges screened by voting.

Commenting on the paintings of Korean students said Mr. Yoshida Hiroshi, lecturer at the Tokyo National University of Fine Arts and Music after screening.

Gold prize "Soccer Ball and Shoes" (Water-color) by Kim Byong Un, 5th grader of elementary school, Hyogo Prefecture.



Gold prize "Hen" (India-ink drawing) by Kim Song Hwa, 6 year-old (kindergarten)

"I found something congenial in the paintings of Korean and Japanese children because of their selection of similar themes. Accordingly I felt all the more interested in their future when I found that Korean children still keep their traditional aesthetic sense by which we Japanese have been influenced for a long time in our cultural history.

Especially my attention was drawn to the fact that they are good at color arrangement and expressing their inner world sincerely. They have such excellent technique and sense as simplification and in the touches of brushes and arrangement of colors.

When I came across this technique in their paintings, I noticed that it was closely associated with the aesthetic sense which Japanese potters or painters have learnt from Korean culture".

(Continued from page 3)

– The engineering industry: increase of the production of various modern machines and equipment, generating equipment and equipment for metal, chemical and building-materials factories, and electronics, automation elements, electronic devices and automation gauges and appliances.

– Nine percent more fund than last year for the development of railway transport.

● The laying of rails will be railway transport stepped up along the northern railway line, the laying of double tracks and sidings in sections with heavy traffic be accelerated and 200 kilometres of railways be electrified.

– The chemical industry: Funds increase 20 percent above last year and the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Factory be carried on in a big way to build a Vinalon production process with a capacity of 25,000 tons at the first stage and an annual production capacity of 100,000 tons within a few years to come.

– The light industry: The existing factories will be readjusted and replenished and the technical equipment of local industrial factories be improved to produce high quality consumer goods in larger quantities.

– The rural economy: Funds increases 6 percent above last year.

● The material and technical foundations of agricultural production will be consolidated and farming be done as required by the Juche farming method to increase grain production and develop vegetable cultivation, pomiculture and animal husbandry.

– A colossal amount of fund will be spent to complete the construction of Puksae Street and Podunamu Street and the second-stage construction of Chollima Street, then start the construction of modern Kwangbok Street in Pyongyang and build up Hamhung City into an ultra-modern one.

– Scientific work: 30 percent increase over last year and a large sum of fund will be directed to the realization of electrification, mechanization, automation and robotization.

– 2.3 percent up expenditure for social and cultural measures.

● Educational aid fund and stipends to the children of Korean residents in Japan amounted to 37,302,812,433 yen in 98 installments till the end of last year.

A colossal amount of fund will be remitted this year, too, as educational aid fund and stipends.

● An enormous amount of fund will be directed to the construction of sports and cultural facilities.

● Popular measures: To give good clothes and foodstuff to all children and students, more than a half of the population, on the occasion of the 15th of April, the birthday of the President.

– 14.1 percent of the total state budgetary expenditure to national defence.

Second Asian Junior Table Tennis Championships Held

Korean table tennis players got a total of five medals—one gold, two silvers and two bronzes in the Second Asian Junior Table Tennis Championships held in Nagoya, Japan from April 1-6.

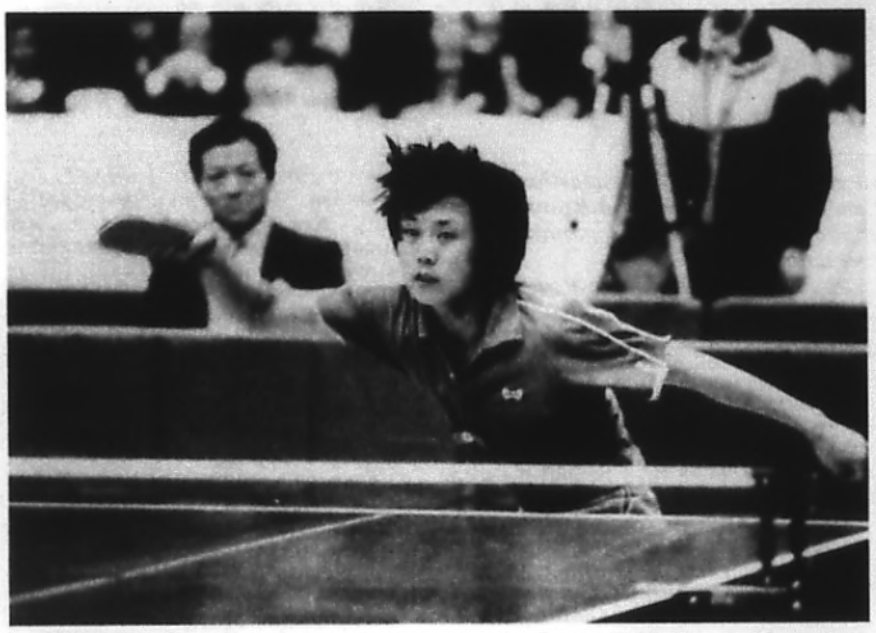
Kim Song Hui of the DPRK beat south Korean Ryu Nam Gyu in the semi-finals 2:0 (21:10, 21:9) and won the match with Ma Wenge of China 2:0 (21:13, 21:19) in the boys' singles finals on April 6 to win the title.

In the boys' and girls' singles finals (below the age of 15) Li Sung Il beat a Chinese opponent 2:0 and An Hui Suk a Taiwan opponent 2:0 to come first.

Yun Mun Song and Li Sung Il of the DPRK were placed second and Kim Song Hui and Mun Ui Chol third in the boys' doubles held on Apr. 4.

The DPRK girls team won third place by beating Japan 3:2 while its boys squad beat China 5:2 to be placed second in the boys' and girls' team events held from Apr. 1 to 3.

Imai Yoshiharu, general manager of the Japanese team commented on the DPRK players after the first day of the Championships: "The DPRK players pursued faster speeds so as to defeat China while following the tradition of Korean table tennis. Also, they are equipped with various techniques."



DPRK Kim Song Hui plays at the Second Asian Junior Table Tennis Championships held in Nagoya, Japan from Apr. 1-6.

Kim Song Hui, winner of the boys' singles raises his trophy to a cheering crowd.

Requests for a Joint N-S Korea Team

Proposals have been made for calling on north and south Korea to form a combined team for some international table tennis matches.

Ogimura Ichiro, managing director of the Japan Table Tennis Union and acting chairman of the International Table Tennis Union submitted a proposal for a unified Korean team's entry to the Eighth Asian Table Tennis Championships in case it is held in Japan next April or May. The proposal was made at an executive committee of the Asian Table Tennis Union held in Nagoya, Japan on March 31.

Also, it has been decided by the Asian Table Tennis Union, to hold the second Asia-Europe intercontinental table tennis match in Japan this December. Officials said they hoped that a joint north-south Korea team would attend it.

In the first Asia-Europe matches, which were held in France, Italy and Holland last December, north and south Korea participated separately, under the two different names, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the "Republic of Korea".

Sports and Culture

Int'l Junior Judo Championships

PYONGYANG (KCNA) – Weightlifters Pak Gi Song and Li Hi Bong bagged silver respectively in the 52 kg and 67.5 kg categories at the International Weight Lifting Tournament for the World Cup held in Bulgaria. And Chang Je Hwan came off the third in the 60 kg category.

Children's Camping Starts

PYONGYANG (KCNA) – This year's camping began on April 15 at the children's union camps across the country. The Workers' Party of Korea has provided school children with all conditions so that they may enjoy worthy camping this year.

The camps have well arranged the education and distribution rooms and other indoor activity rooms and furnished themselves with more sufficient sports facilities and apparatuses of games and amusements, and adjusted tidy and clean the bedrooms and supply service facilities.

The children's union camps in all parts of the country received this year's first batches of campers on the spring holiday of April.

DPRK Gymnasts in Int'l Games

PYONGYANG (KCNA) – The DPRK gymnasts including Li Chol Hon have achieved world-wide fame in various international games.

*Gymnast Li Chol Hon carried off the top prize at the "Riga-86" International Tournament held in the Soviet Union by emerging first in men's total on April 1.

*Li Chol Hon scored 19.075 in the parallel bars to be placed first in this event at the "Vasert" International Gymnastic Championships held from April 4 to 6 in Hungary. He came second in the rings with 19.150 points.

The other Korean gymnasts Kim Chol Nam and Kim Gun came third respectively in the horizontal bar and floor.

The championships were participated in by many excellent gymnasts from over 10 countries.

*Li Chol Hon placed first in men's individual totals with 57.45 points at the International Gymnastic Tournament held in the German Democratic Republic over April 11-13.

Friendship Int'l Junior Figure Skating Tournament in Pyongyang

The Friendship International Junior Figure Skating Tournament of Socialist Countries was held at the Pingsan-gwan Ice Rink in Pyongyang from April 2-6.

Participating in the tournament were 41 boy and girl figure skaters in the singles, four pairs in the pairs (one from the GDR, two from the Soviet Union and one from the DPRK) and six pairs in the ice dancing (one from Hungary, two from Czechoslovakia, one from Poland and two from the Soviet Union.)

Most of the participants have given a good account of themselves in international competitions.

Many young promising figure skaters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea participated in the tournament to garner experience of international competition.

In recent years great attention has been directed to figure skating in the DPRK, with the result that the technical level of our figure skaters has developed very rapidly.

It was less than five years ago that figure skating started in earnest in our country but our figure skaters have already cut a brilliant figure in Asian and international games.

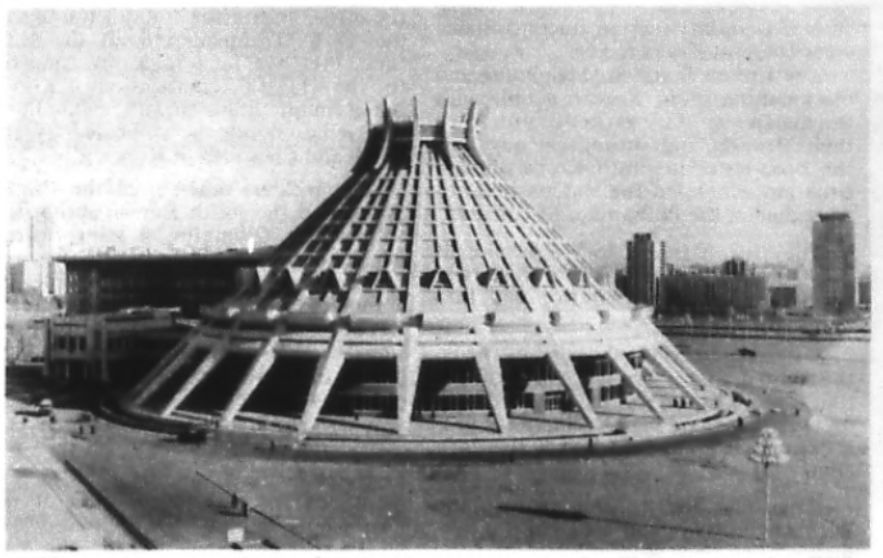
Stanislav Zidek, technical deputy head of the Czechoslovakian team, said that he was deeply impressed when he read in newspapers the news that Korean figure skaters were placed first in the pairs at the First Winter Asian Games and is directing attention to the very rapid technical development of Korean figure skaters.

Pingsan-gwan Ice Rink

The Pingsan-gwan Ice Rink, where the Friendship International Junior Figure Skating Tournament of Socialist Countries was held, standing on the bank of the beautiful River Potong draws the attention of figure skating experts and players with its unique architectural style and its modern and wonderful inside facilities.

This ice rink of conical shape over 130 metres across and 60 metres high has 6,000 seats. The temperature inside is 18-20 degrees.

With an ice floor covering 3,500 square metres and a speed skating track, the ice rink is well provided with all conditions for international games including world figure skating championships.



There is accommodation for 6,000 spectators in the Pingsan-gwan Ice Rink built on the bank of the River Potong in Pyongyang.

Against Politically-Oriented Olympiad: White Paper

The scheme of Washington and Seoul to use the 1988 Olympic Games for political purposes was attacked by the Committee of the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, DPRK's public organization, which, it says, is another factor making Seoul unsuitable for staging the international event.

The white paper made public on April 6 by its secretariat is summed up below:

In trying to have the Olympic Games held in south Korea, Washington and Seoul pursued a sinister political aim from the beginning.

It is based above all on the criminal purpose to keep one Korea, one nation divided into "two Koreas", "two nations" forever.

From the first moment of announcement of the plan to hold the Olympiad in Seoul, the south Koreans openly disclosed their intention to use the sacred Olympics in whipping up the north-south confrontation and creating "two Koreas", prattling that the hosting of the Olympics in Seoul would be a "festival for enhancing the national prestige" of south Korea and "isolating the north in international community."

It is only an instance proving this that these days the Americans and the south Koreans are vociferously crying that clamouring about "expected obstructive operation of the north", "surprise attack," "infiltration through sea" and "armed provocation" and more feverishly stepping up the anti-DPRK smear campaign with the 1988 Olympiad in the offing.

The south Korean authorities are intensifying diplomatic moves to realize the so-called "cross recognition" and "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" under the pretext of Olympics.

In trying to host the Olympic Games in Seoul under the patronage of Washington, the south Koreans scheme to save the colonial military fascist rule driven to the wall from the crisis, hold in check the action of the people for democracy and lay a foundation for the long term office of the dictator.

Now Chon Du Hwan is working round the clock to put down the struggle of the dissident forces and people and realise its wild ambition for long-term office under the fine-sounding pretext of "social stability" and "maintenance of order" for the Olympics.

But the south Korean people hold that "Democratisation is more important than the Olympics" and warn that "If they abuse the Olympics in restricting the elementary rights of the people and use sports for a political purpose, they will meet the same end as Nazi Germany or fascist Italy did in the past".

It is nobody's secret that the United States actively cooperated with the south Koreans in their behind-the-scene activities to host the Olympics in Seoul. American Olympic personages went to the Baden Baden meeting to put pressure on their followers who did not like the holding of the Olympics in south Korea to support the hosting of the Olympic in Seoul.

All the more serious is the despicable collusion between south Korea and Japan concerning the venue of the 24th Olympic Games.

Tokyo withdrew the hosting of the Olympic Games in Nagoya. This is not only because of bribe they received from the south Korean authorities. It also sought various economic concessions in reward for supporting the hosting of the Olympic in Seoul.

The "Mitsui Group" and other monopoly *Zaibatsu* of Japan received guarantees from Seoul for undertaking the construction of a pleasure park in Seoul, road construction, expansion project of Inchon wharf and the construction of cycle and sailing boat grounds for the preparation of the Olympics and converting them into gambling houses after the Olympics to earn money.

To all intents and purposes, Japan's withdrawal of Nagoya and support to the hosting of the Olympiad in Seoul is aimed at killing two birds with one stone. It is nothing but a bait for further strengthening economic aggression of south Korea and realizing its interests well calculated.

As facts show, the designation of Seoul as the venue of the Olympiad is a product of the dirty political trick of Washington, Tokyo and Seoul.

The Seoul Olympics to be hosted by the south Koreans will impose immeasurable sufferings and hardships upon the south Korean people.

Over 2,000 enterprises closed down their doors or went bankrupt in one year of 1985 in south Korea. The unemployed and semi-unemployed in south Korea numbered over seven millions and its foreign debts amounted to over 52 billion dollars as of the end of 1985.

Chon Du Hwan earmarked a total of 6,800 million dollars for the preparations of the Olympic Games and will have to disburse to the tune of 8,000 million dollars if expenses to be spent in the future during the Olympics are added.

Even according to watered-down figures released by the authorities, tax imposition per head of the population is over 369,000 won in south Korea. This means that each family of south Korea (5 members) have to pay 1,845,000 won of taxes.

The overwhelming majority of south Korean workers now receive less than 100,000 won a month. Under such condition, to pay this large amount of taxes, they have to pay their wages for nearly two years, without spending even a penny for their personal use.

Further, Olympic expenses will be imposed upon them.

South Korea is unfit, in various respects, for the site of the international sports festival in view of the Olympic idea.

South Korea under the military occupation of the Americans is the biggest nuclear forward base in the Far East where over 40,000 U.S. troops and over 1,000,000 strong south Korean army are in a permanent war posture and mass destruction weapons including more than 1,000 nuclear weapons are massed most densely.

It is only too clear that the Olympic Games cannot be held in a terror-ridden place where only the sound of gun firing is heard and powder smell is reeking, going against the idea of peace.

Today south Korea is the worst graveyard of human rights in the world where even the elementary petition movement of the people for the revision of the present "constitution" is ruthlessly trampled underfoot.

It is too natural that recently south Korean students should call for the "resolute opposition to the Olympiad", saying that it is outrageous indeed to host the Olympics under the present conditions of south Korea where even elementary democratic freedom and rights are totally trampled underfoot.

Worse still, socio-political confusion and bloody suppression took place each time the "presidential elections" were held in south Korea. It cannot be overlooked that such "elections" will be held in the spring of 1988, the year for the 24th Olympiad.

Under the "national security law," the basic law of south Korea, people supporting and praising communism, to say nothing of its advocates, are condemned to capital punishment or heavy penalty. Under such situation, Seoul is a place where the personal safety of world youth with different ideas and political views cannot be ensured.

South Korea is also a place where all kinds of diseases are prevalent.

In particular, AIDS which has caused a big stir throughout the world is spreading in all parts of south Korea.

Some time ago the authorities made public that there are over 11,000 sufferers of this disease in south Korea.

This is a figure reduced fearful of the failure of the operation for earning foreign currency through the *kisaeng* girl tourism and the hosting of the Olympics. In actuality, almost all people of disorder in sexual acts including waitresses, service girls and prostitutes in the villages of U.S. army bases in Osan, Kunsan and Tongduchon and other places, hotels and engaged in special occupation are attacked by this disease.

According to another data reported from south Korea, the number of those infected by AIDS has already surpassed the 600,000 mark already in 1979.

Even imitation foodstuffs containing poisonous substance are widely circulated in south Korea to threaten lives of people.

According to recent data made known by south Korean publications, the cases of imitation foodstuffs numbered over 82,370 in 1984 and they are increasing day by day.

In conclusion the white paper expresses the expectation that the world's peace-loving people and sportsmen who value the idea of the Olympic movement and desire the reunification of Korea will lift up their voices in denunciation of the criminal moves of Washington and Seoul seeking an ulterior political purpose through the Olympiad and in support of the proposal that the 24th Olympic Games be cohosted by the north and south Korea.

Foreign Ministry Statement

(Continued from page 1)

anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle of the people is gaining momentum as never before and the colonial ruling system is faced with an uncontrollable crisis in south Korea today.

The United States is threatening and blackmailing south Korean people with the massive military racket to put down their struggle and prevent at any cost the occurrence in south Korea of such situation which led the Marcos dictatorial regime in the Philippines to collapse.

They try, if things do not develop as they desire, to provoke even a war against us without hesitation and find a way out.

To veil such criminal design of theirs, the United States brought forward this time more vociferously the absurd pretext that there may be "military provocation" from the north till the 24th Olympiad.

Originally, the decision to hold the 24th Olympics in south Korea is a product of the "two Koreas" policy of the United States.

The crisis of the 24th Olympiad has been caused not by any "threat" from the north but precisely by the decision to hold the Olympic Games in Seoul which is not a fit site of the Games.

To save the Olympic movement from the crisis, ensure the smooth holding of the 24th Olympiad and, at the same time, create a favourable environment for the peaceful reunification of Korea, our Republic holds that the next Olympic Games should be co-hosted by the north and the south of Korea.

The reckless schemes of the United States and the south Korean authorities to use the Olympics, a joint festival whose noble idea is world peace and friendship and unity among peoples, as a tool for dirty political purpose and a fig leaf for covering new war preparations evoke only surging indignation among the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people.

This time the U.S. defence secretary, while feverishly crying for the war preparations, incoherently babbled that he hoped for the "resumption of the north-south talks".

It is preposterous of them who have suspended the north-south dialogues with the frantic war rehearsal in south Korea to talk about the "resumption of the dialogues" at a time when the military exercises are still going on.

Weinberger, the warmaniac, flew into south Korea and had war confabs with his henchmen and made provocative utterances outrageously speaking ill of our Republic, raved that U.S. aggression forces would be further reinforced far from being withdrawn from south Korea and resorted even to nuclear blackmail against us. This clearly shows once again that U.S. imperialism is the chieftain of aggression and war, disturber of world peace and wrecker of the north-south dialogues.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people bitterly denounce the U.S. war manoeuvres which have been brought to light through the U.S. defence secretary's tour of south Korea this time as a criminal act further aggravating the situation on the Korean Peninsula and gravely endangering the peace in Asia and the world and an undisguised challenge to the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people desirous of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The Korean people and the people of Asia and the world will never pardon the indiscreet acts of the United States designed to deliberately lead the situation on the Korean Peninsula to the brink of war.

If a peace is to be preserved in Korea and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question to be guaranteed, the United States must stop scheming to step up war preparations in south Korea and withdraw from there at an early date, taking along its troops and nuclear weapons, as demanded in unison by the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people express the belief that the governments and peoples of all countries of the world who defend peace will pay due attention to the dangerous developments on the Korean Peninsula and will make joint efforts to check and frustrate the new war provocation maneuvers to the United States this year, an international year of peace.

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